

"Only this morning I met here a person who knows him well. His history is soon told. He was originally bred a tailor, but, having a soul above buttons, he cut the shop, and has since been hanging on the skirts of society in a manner very different from that intended by his honest old father. His bank stock and sugar plantations may exist in the regions of the moon, where all things which unaccountably disappear from earth are said to be collected, his negroes are still on the coast of Guinea, and he really lives by his wits. A run of luck at the gaming table or a lucky bet on the race course enables him every now and then to pay old debts, and live for a time like a gentleman until his funds are exhausted, when he again betakes himself to his vocation."

"Can this be possible?"
"There is no doubt of it; he is a more adventurer, and as Miss Oriel is something very similar, they are matched as well as paired."

Cecil Forrester afforded another proof of the truth of the poet's line,

"Full many a heart is caught in the rebound."

The following winter saw him the happy husband of Ellen Grey; while all trace of Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp was lost to their view. About two years later, when business had compelled Mr. Forrester to visit one of our Southern cities, he strolled into the theatre to get rid of an idle evening, and as he gazed with listless curiosity on the gorgeous spectacle of Indian life which occupied the stage, he was suddenly struck with the familiar tone in the voice and a familiar expression in the countenance of the stately queen of the Zenana. He looked again, the resemblance seemed to grow up on him; he went round to the stage box, and in that near proximity to the actress all doubt vanished. He looked upon the still resplendent beauty of Laura Oriel.

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSPORT,

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1842.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Whigs of Vermont, for the purpose of nominating state officers, and taking such measures as may be deemed necessary preparatory to the annual September election, will be held at Middlebury, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of JULY next. The Whigs are requested to appoint, on or before the 4th of July, by county or town conventions, three or more delegates to represent each town in said convention.

F. N. BRIGGS,
HARRY BRADLEY,
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,
A. L. MINER,
O. P. CHANDLER,
ISAIAH SILVER,
E. P. WALTON, JR.
May 24, 1842.

State
Central
Committee.

REVOLUTION—DOWN WITH THE LAWS.

If the country is not drenched with civil war growing out of the difficulties in Rhode Island, it will not be the fault of the Loco Foco newspapers. The faction which is threatening violence and bloodshed in that State would ere this have yielded to law, and looked to the action of the Legislature for a constitution, were they not cheered on and encouraged by the leading opposition papers in Boston, New York and elsewhere, promising them that if they are forcibly resisted, they shall be succored by the "democratic party." These papers are deceiving their readers with the story that the Whig party are opposing the doctrine of free suffrage and that the cause of the suffrage party in R. I. is the cause of civil liberty.

The assertion that the Whigs are opposed to the right of suffrage is false as Lucifer. The whole history of the Whig party in the U. S. shows that it is part of their political creed to extend to every citizen the right of suffrage. But it is equally a part of their creed to maintain the supremacy of law.

The contest in R. I. is not between the friends & opposers of the right of suffrage, but between the supporters of law and the abettors of revolution. The "suffrage party," so called, claim the right at any time to change the form of government. The doctrine that the majority must rule, regardless of law is essentially maintained. The Legislature of R. I. framed a constitution extending the right of suffrage, which was voted down by a small majority of the people. The "suffrage party" uniting with a few of the most anti-suffrage men in the State defeated the liberal intentions of the Legislature. The present disorganizers claim to act under the provisions of a constitution illegally and surreptitiously palmed off as the act of the people, when but a small portion of the people had any thing to do with it.

This principle of the right of revolution is taught with imminent danger to our laws and liberties. It is openly avowed by the leaders of the party. Says one of these Editors, "If any one supposes that our policy is permanent, he is mistaken. The motto of democracy is 'onward.' Revolution is claimed as the right of the majority. If the majority choose to nullify charters, it must be done. If the majority choose to declare the laws unconstitutional and void, they have only to meet in popular assembly or by delegation, and the statute may be blotted out. Laws which protect the rights or property of individuals may be prostrated and will be nullified when the doctrine claimed in R. I. & advocated by the modern "democratic" press becomes predominant. Nay further. It will be competent for a reckless mob at any time (as now in R. I.) to declare themselves a majority and to assume prerogatives peculiar to anarchists.

Let not any portion of the community be deceived by the pretence that the Whigs are opposed to

the right of suffrage. Not a single paragraph can be produced from a Whig paper, nor a sentiment proved to have fallen from the party sustaining the charge. The charge is assumed as a mask, the better to screen the design of those who have determined to effect by revolution what they cannot do legally.

For the provisions of the two constitutions proposed in Rhode Island see another column of this paper.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1842.

Mr. Chadwick—I perceive by your Journals that the leaders of the opposition are deceiving the people into the belief of their friendship for a protective Tariff. From this, I infer, that your people generally realize the importance of this measure of political economy, and that the Loco Foco leaders dare not make the issue and show the true colors of the party.

I say the true colors of the party, for in every other section of the country, and especially at the seat of Government, it is notorious that the Whigs alone maintain and support the doctrine of protection. Allow me to call your attention to a few facts which have transpired during the present session of Congress.

1st. Early in the session, a question arose as to the proper reference of the Tariff question—the friends of Protection wishing to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, which Committee was known to be favorable to Protection, while the free trade interest desired its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, known to be an anti-Tariff Committee. On this question the Whigs of the Northern and Western States all voted to refer to the Committee on Manufactures, while the Loco Foco members voted against it. The Whigs, however, carried the question.

2d. The Committee on Manufactures for the purpose of obtaining information as to the amount of imposts, the several agricultural and manufacturing interests needed to protect them from being destroyed by foreign competition, asked of the House permission to send for persons and papers. This was denied them—The entire South, and the Loco Foco members from the North voting in a body against it. Thus they failed to obtain much valuable information which they ought to have possessed, particularly in relation to the cost of wool.

3d. A motion was made to allow the Committee a clerk, as a mass of facts was before them which it was necessary to arrange and incorporate into their report. This was refused by the House—the Whigs voting for it and all the Locos and the South against it, and this report was necessarily delayed several weeks.

4th. The disposition of the Locos to have no tariff was recently evinced by their voting almost in a body in favor of a resolution to adjourn on the 11th July.

5th. And soon after voting almost unanimously against a proposition to take up the Tariff bill immediately after the army bill should be disposed of—and

6th. When the House finally went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union voting against taking up the Tariff bill.

Sir, your people, if they desire a protective Tariff, must be wonderfully credulous, if they expect to obtain it by the assistance of the Loco party in Congress. No such thing—They fight it inch by inch, and if it is defeated it will be through their opposition to it. But why, it will be asked, are the democratic members (so called) opposed to a measure which is obviously for the interest of their constituents at the North? I will tell you.—It is simply to carry out their policy of courting the South. Every question of political economy which comes before Congress must first be subjected to the ordeal of Southern Slavery. If the measure is condemned by the Southern members, the Northern Locos oppose it, and vice versa.

If the free States were united and true to their interests, we should do well enough. But the Locos prevent this union. Having their eyes to the next Presidential Election, and knowing they can't succeed without the aid of the South, they fling themselves into their arms and lend themselves to the support of Southern institutions and Southern principles, and abandon the interests of the North.

Your people are intelligent and discriminating, and they have only to look at the facts to show them that the pretensions of the Locos to the principles of protection are a hollow show. On the one hand, the Locos in Congress are throwing every clog in the way of acting upon the Tariff bills, as shown by the Journals of the House, and on the other, their Editors, at home, are complaining that Congress is doing nothing, and urging an early adjournment. Their wish is, and their object, to have Congress adjourn without doing any thing for protection, while in your State they are wheedling the people with hollow pretences of friendship for protection.

JEFFERSON.

For the Caledonian.

THE TARIFF.

Questions & Answers.

Q. What is one among other reasons of the distress, that now so universally prevails among the agricultural and manufacturing classes in the United States?

A. The Abandonment by the National Government of the system of Protection to American Industry.

Q. How will this effect the agriculturist?

A. It will throw into direct competition with him thousands and eventually millions of individuals, who would otherwise be consumers instead of producers of agricultural products.

Q. What is of the most vital importance to the whole agricultural interest, to the producer of Cotton and Sugar as well as Grain, Flour, Beef, Pork?

A. The possession of an ample home market.

Q. What will create an ample home market?

A. The encouragement of the manufacturing & mechanical trades.

Q. Why is an exclusively agricultural country always poor, while its neighbor, who manufactures, is always rich?

A. The three great sources of individual and national wealth are agriculture, manufacture and commerce. A nation who refuses to manufacture and depends mostly on agriculture for subsistence, neglects one of the main sources of wealth; a large

proportion of industry is either profitably employed or not employed at all, and she violates that incontrovertible law, that the greater the variety of National pursuits and occupations, the surer and the swifter is the way to National wealth: a nation that pursues agriculture, merely, must buy her manufactured goods of some other nation. Now all agricultural products are of great weight and bulk in proportion to the value—whereas manufactured goods combine immense value in small bulk and weight. Therefore, the manufacturing nation has the advantage altogether, for the freight paid for transportation is a dead loss to the producer of any product, and the loss by freight on manufactures is little, while on agricultural products it is immense. If England sends a million of dollars of manufactured goods to the United States, she will lose in the freight less than \$10,000; but if the United States send in return a million of dollars worth of flour to England, our agricultural interest will lose in freight nearly or quite \$300,000.

Q. Where may we look for the profits that have resulted, for the last ten years, from American Industry?

A. In the coffers of the rich and noble beyond the Atlantic.

Q. How long may we continue to look in that direction to find the profits of our industry?

A. So long as we buy from abroad those commodities which we can and ought to manufacture at home.

Q. What amount of foreign goods do we annually purchase, for the manufacture and production of which we have every possible facility at home?

A. From 60 to 80 millions of dollars worth.

Q. In what particular kinds of manufactures may we excel, and not only supply the home market, but be able in a few years with suitable encouragement to compete with other nations in the great market of the world?

A. In the Cotton, Woolen, Iron and Silk—and these are the manufactured products that enter most largely into the world's consumption.

Q. Of all the mad projects entered into by Governments in times past and present, which is that which evinces the least wit in it?

A. The policy of depending on foreign nations for the staple articles of home consumption.

Q. What most important fact is entirely overlooked by the advocates of our present curious system of free trade?

A. That cheap goods are made cheap by cheap labor.

Q. What is the inevitable effect of cheap labor on the great mass of the population of a nation?

A. Cheap labor is the parent of barbarism, ignorance and dissipation, it checks the spread of civilization, for it takes from the laboring man the only means by which he can be civilized, it annihilates the only capital that God has given him, and places before him the prospect of unceasing, unpaid toil, and unending degradation.

Q. What is the true doctrine in regard to the price of Goods?

A. That the commodities produced in every branch of business should sell at prices, whether cheap or dear, that will abundantly repay the laborer for his agency in their production.

Q. But do not we possess some advantages over foreign nations, that will enable us to manufacture goods as cheap as we can import them, and still pay high prices for labor?

A. Our answer is emphatically that we do, altho', if it were a fact, that American manufactured goods must always bear a higher nominal price than those imported, yet it is easy to show, that they would be cheapest still, and why? simply because the manufacturing establishments form steady and constantly increasing markets for the farmer's produce—of agricultural products must bear higher prices, and the farmer would find himself amply compensated by a brisk market, high prices, and ready cash, for the slight advance he might have to pay on manufactured goods. But such is the enterprise, ingenuity and intelligence of our working population that they can accomplish in the same branches of business much more than the physical & intellectually weak & half-starved laborers of Europe; labor saving machinery can be brought in to use among us with greater facility than in the countries, where a mob of starving workmen are ready to destroy any new improvements; and if our citizens can but be allowed a few years to acquire that experience and perfect practical skill, which is so absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of manufacturing operations, and in which alone the nations of Europe have any real advantage over us, they will be able to furnish us goods as cheap as they can be imported from any country under heaven.

We want experience, give us that, and what nation in the world possesses such unbounded means of supplying themselves with every article of utility, convenience, or luxury as the United States? Of cotton we have an abundant supply, and if we would work it up at home, we shall save the freight on the article to Europe and back again, besides the expense of paying our neighbors for work that we had far better perform ourselves. So it is with Wool, should the Woolen interest receive that protection, it has a right to demand of the National Government, there is not an acre of land in the United States capable of grazing sheep, that will not be enhanced in value, by the lucrative occupation of growing Wool. Of Iron we have an exhaustless supply, and the wisdom of this Government of late had not been utter foolishness, we should not now be groaning under a debt of many millions to foreign nations, incurred in the purchase of an article that nothing prevented us from obtaining at home but our own obtuseness. The situation of the country is deplorable, and it is most devoutly to be hoped that the astute legislators of all parties who now preside over the destinies of the Republic have got their eyes far enough open, to see the importance of passing such laws as will give effectual and permanent protection to the whole mass of

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

See the debates in Congress on the Tariff—all the Loco Foco speakers, save one from Pennsylvania, go for Free Trade. This one goes for protection, but he will not do so unless the Land bill is repealed. Any thing for an excuse. We have learned the 8 Loco Foco members from Penn

who pretended to be for protection, would prove traitors to the cause. They are like some of the Vermont Loco Foco leaders, who are very fast for Protection in words—but—there is always some exceptions—some place to crawl out—and in fact for nothing—but to deceive honest Tariff men in their ranks.

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT IN N. HAMPSHIRE.

Gov. Hubbard alluded favorably in his Message to the Rhode Island Rebels, & resolutions were introduced into the Legislature approving of the attempts at the subversion of Law and Liberty by them.—While under consideration in the Senate, one Loco Foco Member, Mr. Bachelder, came down upon them, and made a spirited speech against their passage, and told the truth in the case.

This spirit of rebellion is what we might expect in a State that would elect Henry Hubbard Governor—whose agency in the "Hartford Convention" affair fits him for Rebellion and Revolution. Truly, the march of modern patent democracy is "onward." Constitutions and Laws do not oppose its progress. It cares for none of these things.

THE TWO CONSTITUTIONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

The loco papers in this State and elsewhere are constantly in the habit of imposing upon their readers the grossest misrepresentations in regard to the controversy which has distracted the people of Rhode Island for the last six months. They assert, for instance, with the most unblushing effrontery, that the suffrage party have been contending, throughout, for an extension of the right of voting to all the people of the State without distinction, while the legal party are for confining this invaluable right to landholders and their eldest sons only.

Now this is a sheer fabrication, a monstrous and unmitigated untruth, and the loco editors know it to be so. This is strong language, we know, but not stronger than the circumstances of the case will justify us in using. To prove this, we will only call the attention of all fair minded and impartial men to the following extracts from the two constitutions, presented and advocated by the two parties. It will be perceived that there is scarcely a shadow of difference between them, so far as the right of suffrage is concerned:

LEGAL CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 3. Every white male native citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years, who has resided in this State for one year, and in any town, city, or district of the same for six months, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall be an elector of all officers who are elected, or may hereafter be made eligible by the people.

4. No elector who is not possessed of, and assessed in all legal ward meetings, for taxable property, in his own right, to the amount of \$150, or who now a freeman, shall be allowed to vote upon any motion to impose a tax, or incur expenditures, in any town, city, or district, for one year preceding the town, city, ward or district meeting at which he shall offer to vote, shall not be entitled to vote on any question of taxation of any public moneys in such town, city, or district, until the same be said.

5. In the city of Providence and all other cities no person shall be eligible to the office of mayor, alderman, or common councilman, who is not taxed, or not qualified to vote upon a motion to impose a tax, or incur expenditures as provided in the preceding section.

A DUEL.

A duel was fought, last week, between J. W. Webb, Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Thomas Marshall, Member of Congress from Ky. Marshall was engaged at New York as an attorney for Edwards, the famous forger, and Webb spoke of him insultingly, as he thought, & to settle the matter they went to Delaware and there vindicated their "honor" by "blowing at each others brains." The account runs as follows:

A little before daylight, the principals, their seconds, and a number of other gentlemen, who had hastened to the spot, upon hearing a rumor that the affair was to come off, appeared upon the ground. Almost immediately after their arrival, the seconds tossed up for a choice of position, and the piece falling among the grass, some dispute arose as to which party had won. Both seconds determinedly refused to yield.

It was settled, however, by Mr. Marshall requesting his second, Dr. Kerr, of Washington, to yield the point. This request, however, the second declined. Mr. Marshall then, with some warmth, said, "Give it to them, Doctor—give it to them, and come here to have a shot at him, and do not mean to be baffled by trifles." Morrell, the second of Col. Webb, tartly replied, "We ask you to give nothing—we ask but what is our right." The point was yielded as Mr. Marshall desired it should be.

They then proceeded to decide, in the same manner, as to which of the seconds should give the word, which was won by the second of Col. Webb. Thus Col. Webb had the choice of position and the giving of the word.

The preliminaries being thus settled, the principals were desired to take their position, which they did with a coolness and alacrity surprising to every one present, each placing his left foot against a stone, so as to stand firmly, with the right leg slightly advanced towards his antagonist, and the left supporting the weight of the body.

Dr. Kerr then desired Mr. Morrell to read the articles of agreement governing the fight, which he did. This done, the latter gentleman asked in a clear and firm tone, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" Upon which Mr. Marshall answered, "No, sir, I am not; and pausing for a time, fixing a keen and searching look upon his antagonist, he slowly lifted his hat from his head and tossed it lightly from him without altering his position. "Now, sir," continued Mr. M. "I am ready."

The demeanor of Col. Webb during this proceeding was perfectly cool and collected, and when Mr. Morrell gave the word to fire, thus—"Fire—one—two—three"—the report was so nearly simultaneous, as to induce the belief with some of the spectators that the Colonel had not fired at all. The discharge was upon the word "one."

A party was then held by the seconds, and the

principals not being satisfied, preparations were made for a second exchange of shots, and the weapons were reloaded and placed in their hands. The same ceremony was then gone through, without a discharge, Col. Webb was observed on the second stagger, upon which Dr. Kerr called out to Mr. Morrell, "Sir, your friend is falling, why don't you catch him?" but without waiting for a reply he stepped up and caught the Col. in his arms.

The ball had taken effect in the back part of that it was not fatal, Mr. Marshall insisted upon having another shot, remarking, at the same time, that Col. Webb had injured him more the same time, or men, and, if it were possible for him to stand a second and surgeon of the wounded man positively refused to permit this, alleging that he would be fighting under great disadvantages—and this, to the effect to prevent any further hostilities.

Col. Webb, while receding in the arms of his friends, said he had not then in the arms of his any unkind feeling towards Mr. Marshall. This, however, was not said to Mr. Marshall. This was communicated to him, and the parties left the ground, with, apparently, the same hostile feeling with which they met upon it.

It is understood that the wound of Col. Webb has severed the sinews of his leg, and it is supposed will cause lameness for life, but will not endanger the safety of the limb.

THE REBELLION IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island Chronicle of the 25th says: From all parts of the State except the disaffected portions of Providence county, the people are flocking in to maintain the government, of their own free choice. The crisis is immediately at hand, and the force now rallying around the government will not be disbanded until the question is settled.

We do not learn that the liberal action of the General Assembly has produced the slightest effect upon the men whom Dorr has collected around him at Chepachet. No one is surprised at this, for no one expected any thing different. The act was not passed for them, but for the peaceable, order-loving citizens of the State, who sincerely desired a change in the government, whenever it could be made in a way to show that it was not brought about by intimidation.

The men around Dorr at Chepachet, care nothing for suffrage, they are for plunder and rapine. There is no exaggeration in this language; they are a band of fierce, blood-thirsty ruffians, caring nothing for the institutions of the State, and generally, knowing nothing about them, but anxious only for commotion and civil war.

The politicians in New York, who got up the Park meeting the demagogues throughout the Union, who endeavored to make this little State the small change of political parties; the editors of newspapers who have extended their sympathy and urged on the brutal ruffians now embodied against the laws of the State, are responsible for all this. We have no fear of the result. Our only regret is, that honest blood should flow, that the gallant yeomanry of the State must be pitted against the traitorous ruffians who oppose them.

All of the companies, including those belonging to this city, will be mustered into service this day, and pass a review. They are composed of all classes—from the daily laborer to the professional man—comprising the virtue and intelligence of the State. It is idle to assert that these men have a desire to withhold from the people their rights. They are the people themselves. The chief people against whom our citizens have rallied, is composed of a different material. They are principally foreign mercenaries, and we verily believe not 50 Rhode Islanders can at present be found to take arms against the State.

Mr. Dorr is determined on revenge, and he has induced persons from the adjoining States to enlist in his own unholy cause by holding out inducements for plunder. The cry of the "People's Rights," and "Democracy," has been sounded through the country to deceive the mass and create sympathy. We trust our friends abroad will now see things in their true light.

The General Assembly, in session at Newport, first passed an Act authorizing the Governor and Council to declare & establish martial law throughout the State, whenever, in their opinion, the public exigency require it—and subsequently passed an Act, declaring Martial Law throughout the State.

The General Assembly, in consequence of numerous petitions from peaceable citizens, really desirous of a change in the form of the Government, have passed an Act to provide for calling a Convention of the people, for the purpose of forming a new Constitution or form of Government.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1842.

In Senate several petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Tallmadge, from Buffalo, for a Tariff for Revenue and protection, and for the passage of Mr. T.'s Exchequer bill.

Mr. Preston, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the reorganization of the Army, recommending a reduction—in the 20 companies of dragoons, of 200; in the companies of artillery, of 320; in the 80 companies of infantry, of 2,400—and an abolition of officers of Superintendents of Armories, Commissary of Purchases, and three Paymasters in the Army—fixing a reduction of 2,900 men, leaving the computed force of the Army at 8,934 enlisted men, instead of 7,320 as proposed by the House, and an effective force of about 6,000 men.

In the House, Mr. Barnard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the punishment of manslaughter and revolution on the high sea.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House, stating that he has in his possession a copy of the Quintuple Treaty and declining, as incompatible with the public interests at this time, to lay before them the correspondence of Gov. Cass on the subject.

The Tariff bill reported by Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, was taken up. Mr. Saltonstall having moved an amendment to strike out the first section and insert his bill, the Committee on Manufactures, and Mr. Fillmore having moved to amend that amendment by inserting his minority bill from the latter Committee.